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January 2, 1866.

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For boys. Winter Session begins December 11th. Address Rev. J. P. Taylor, *New Brighton, Pa.*

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Second " " Odd Fellows' Hall, Fifth st.
Third " " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

Arrivals for the week ending December 2, 1865:

J. A. Howitt, Linton, Jefferson county, O.
M. G. Trout, Sabbath Rest, Blair county, Pa.
E. A. Wadsworth, Cuyahoga Falls, Summit county, O.
C. C. Woods, Elkhart, Elkhart county, Ind.
W. H. Alexander, Greenville, Mercer county, Pa.
J. R. Eisenhart, " " "
J. A. Russell, Wellsburg, Brooke county, West Va.
J. Kennedy, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Rentzel, Jr., Prankville, Clark county, Mo.
G. A. Conrad, Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pa.
W. A. Petrie, Temperanceville, Allegheny county, Pa.
W. M. Gibson, N. Wilmington, Lawrence county, Pa.
H. C. Boffenmyer, Ashland, Ashland county, O.
A. S. Grigsby, Randall, Crawford county, Pa.
A. J. Ramsay, N. Wilmington, Lawrence county, Pa.
F. H. Green, Lexington, Union county, Pa.
D. Howard, " " "
C. W. Mackey, Franklin, Venango county, Pa.
F. F. Sisley, Meadville, Crawford county, Pa.
J. M. Myers, Allegheny City, Pa.
L. M. Stevenson, Versailles, Darke county, O.
G. F. Redman, Buchanan, Allegheny county, Pa.
A. J. Bidman, Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.
D. H. Grimes, Perry, Pike county, Ill.
G. L. Dewar, Coal Bluff, Washington county, Pa.
J. Craig, Jr., Coal Bluff, Washington county, Pa.
W. McKeown, Steubenville, Jefferson county, O.
R. R. Fleming, Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.
E. Livingston, " " "
H. H. Hoop, New Grenada, Fulton county, Pa.
G. W. Brindan, Wellersburg, Somerset county, Pa.
W. T. Dunn, " " "

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The Daily Commercial

PROBABLY one of the first things done in Congress will be a movement on the Mexican question, the initial step to which will be a call on the President for information as to the exact state of the question. There is in the country a sentiment that cannot be ignored, and there are in Congress many who will faithfully represent it, and use their influence to give it voice. It is understood that Gen. Grant has urged it as the most economical policy to drive MAXIMILIAN out of Mexico, since his presence there necessitates a large standing army by us, and a state of preparedness which will continue just so long as we see fit to tolerate MAXIMILIAN in Mexico.

RENO TIMES.—We have received the first number of the Reno *Times*, edited and published by S. D. PAGE. It is handsomely printed, and contains much valuable reading matter, statistical and otherwise, and is calculated to advance the interests of the entire Venango oil region as well as the special interests of the new and thriving town of Reno.

Shall We Have Dwelling Houses?

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The time has come when this question should be decided by our capitalists. Landlords have sounded the note of warning, that we are to have another great rise of rents the coming year, and every thing that affords shelter is being bought up at exorbitant prices by parties who see no hope of securing anything by renting next April. Many of our mechanics have given notice that they must leave the city for want of house room for their families. This ought not and need not be so, if those who own houses and are unable to pay for them, would look ahead but a few months, and by a practical organization secure the building of desirable houses on plans that would secure a first class neighborhood and other surroundings, so necessary for health and comfort, that must be, or have been, entirely disregarded in the piece-meal styles of another more prevailing system of building.

The plan proposed some weeks since to build nearly two hundred houses on property in Allegheny City, secured of Mrs. Denny on most favorable terms, is probably the one that would soonest meet the great want, though but partially, in a short time.

By this plan, first, houses can be secured in the pleasantest and cleanest district, within walking distance of Pittsburgh postoffice.

Second, houses can be built for less than $5,000, that have more conveniences, and clean and pleasant surroundings, which every one should strive to bring around their homes, than can now be bought for double the money within the limits of the two cities.

Third, houses are secured where both sides of the street are built with uniformity, each house having its front yard enclosed by a neat fence, making the street more beautiful for residence than any ever built up in our cities.

Fourth. By taking stock and helping to organize the association speedily, a house can be secured sooner than any other way, and at much less cost.

Fifth, Parties subscribing for stock amounting to one-half the cost of a house, can have a term of years to pay the balance.

As there is not to be found so large a number of lots in any other locality in the two cities that is so near removed from smoke, smut, and dirty alleys, and within one block of a line of street cars, persons desiring a pleasant residence should not let this opportunity pass.

By the proposed plans a good three story house, with front and back yard, with gas and water, can be secured for $3,500 to $5,000, and such as cannot be bought now for less than $5,000 to $7,000.

As all the benefits of association are secured when the houses are completed, parties can withdraw, taking the finished houses for their stock.

Parties desiring houses for their own tenant use can add more rooms than the plans call for, or make other improvements while the building is going on, provided the neatness and uniformity of the front is not marred.

Plans of the proposed houses, and other information, can be obtained at the office of S. S. Bryan, on Fourth street, who has kindly offered the use of his office for the purpose. The association will be called upon to organize within a few days, and elect proper officers to perfect plans and make contracts.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—Mr. Norman Wiard, a scientific engineer, of New York, says, concerning the recent disastrous explosion of the boiler of the Hudson river steamer St. John, that the temperature of the water in the boiler was certainly over five hundred degrees; that if such was really the case, the pressure must have been at least one thousand pounds upon the square inch; while the safety-valve would blow off at thirty-five pounds, which pressure the proper temperature in the water is two hundred and eighty-three degrees; that it is absolutely certain, when the water has a temperature of two hundred and eighty-four degrees, the safety-valve will open by the pressure, and that as certain that the temperature of *superheated* steam is equal to the heat of the water from which it is generated. He says, that while the St. John's boilers were cold, the chimney braces were slack; but that when they are hot they are because the boiler and chimney are expanded by the heat, "I suppose," he continues, "a partition was blown in the middle of the chimney from top to the bottom of the boiler, dividing it in halves, and the steam escaped from one-half, while the other half was coupled with the full boiler temperature three hundred degrees minus. The force of the steam in the half of the boiler would be sufficient to rupture it the whole length, even if the plates were a foot thick and the best quality of iron, if the water in it was stayed. In what would the result be? Current it seems to me, is side with the water below? My opinion for a few days past has been principally to determine why boilers do not explode, rather than why they do."

While it is recollected that nearly every building in New York contains one or more steam boilers, nearly every school-room in the most populous parts of the city has one or more coal-oil lamps under it, torpedoes more dangerous than if set planted by the Confederates in the James river, are to be found, charged with terrific explosive force, to blow us into kingdom-come wherever people most congregate, as in church, walk, or travel, on steamboats or cars, we are over, under, or near dangerous mines, the existence of which is not known to the public, and is worthy of the most careful consideration.

IN answer to the remonstrances of the Managers of the New York Savings Banks against paying the revenue tax imposed on State and National Banks, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that in his opinion, they are not exempt from the payment of the tax, but adds that he is inclined on appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the tax specified by the Managers, which amounts to $5,000.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1865. NO. 72.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

Organization of Congress.

The Streets Again Crowded.

Caucusing Among State Delegations.

Admission of Southern Members.

The Tennessee Delegation.

MESSAGE NOT TO BE READ BEFORE TUESDAY.

Circular from the Freedmen's Bureau.

A Delegation of Democrats Visit the President.

Sudden Death of an Officer of the Stonewall.

Senator Sherman on National Finances.

Probable Change in Officers of Senate.

MEETING OF THE LEADING RADICALS.

They Oppose the Admission of Southern Representatives.

NATIONAL CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 3.

Organization of Congress.

All of the interest and excitement in the organization of the Thirty-Ninth Congress seems to have culminated to-day. The hotels are full, and the streets for the first time wear a crowded aspect. The excitement centres upon candidates, though the two important offices—the speaker and clerk of the House,—are considered as good as settled. Considerable canvassing has been going on all day among the State delegations, relative to the minor offices, such a sergant-at-arms, door-keeper, and postmaster. The New York delegation held their caucus this afternoon at the Capitol. The present indications seem to show that all the officers of the last Congress, with possibly one or two exceptions, will be re-elected.

Admission of Southern Members.

There is in the city to-night more than a majority of the members of the Senate and House, and there appears to be prevailing a sentiment among them against the admission of the Southern members until after the organization, and a full examination of their cases by the House Committee on Elections. Even then there are a good many who are opposed to their admission as a whole.

In the Ohio Caucus,

Mr. Delano offered a resolution against the admission of the Southern members on any ground, and it was unanimously agreed to.

The Tennessee Delegation.

Notwithstanding this indication of the sentiment of the majority of the House, there is a general good feeling in favor of admitting the Tennessee delegation at an early day. It is contemplated to act on their credentials as soon as consistent with the business of the House, so that the delegation may not be deprived of voting on any important question which may come before Congress.

There have been quite a number of Africans of Southern Congressmen elect to-day. They do not intermingle much with those who are to decide upon their admission.

The Tennessee delegation had a very pleasant interview with the President this morning.

The Message.

It is the general impression that the House will simply elect a Speaker and Clerk on Monday, swear in the members, and choose their seats. The next business will be the appointment of a committee to act with a similar committee from the Senate, to wait upon the President and notify him that the two houses are organized and await any communication he may be pleased to make. This committee will not reach the President in season to warrant him in communicating the message before Tuesday.

Circular from the Freedmen's Bureau.

Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, today issued a circular applicable to those of the Southern people whose property has been restored to them, in which he states that numerous cases have been reported of the summary expulsion of freedmen and refugees from the premises in the plantations thus restored, and orders that hereafter all officers and agents of the Bureau will prevent the recurrence of such ejectments in future.

A Delegation of Democrats.

Among whom were Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, ex-Senator Richardson, of Illinois, and Congressman Fink, of Ohio, had an interview with the President to-day, which was of a very pleasant character.

An Officer of the Stonewall

Died suddenly to-day, and was immediately buried. Owing to the grave suspicions of the physicians as to the nature of the disease, the Stonewall has been hauled into the stream, and no communication is allowed with her.

Senator Sherman on National Finances.

Senator Sherman, at an early day in the session, will make a speech on national finances, taking a most hopeful view of the situation, and demonstrating the practicability of the Government meeting all its obligations, and of avoiding a general crisis. He is of the opinion that there is no immediate necessity for contraction of the currency.

Officers of the Senate.

An effort is to be made to change some of the officers of the Senate. A candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms is presented.

The Leading Radicals

In the Senate met at the rooms of Senator Pomeroy to-day, the latter gentleman in the chair. There was a free interchange of views. It was manifest that they regarded the reconstruction policy a decided failure. They likewise resolved to oppose the admission of any Southern Congressmen.

National Currency.

So far from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency showing that the issue of national currency is much larger than is supposed, as has been unintentionally represented in published statements within a day or so, the actual figures will demonstrate that not one-half of the amount is in actual circulation that is generally imagined.

Personal.

Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, Vice-President Foster, and Robert Ridgeway, editor of the Richmond *Whig* and Congressman elect, arrived to-night.

Alabamians Pardoned.

About fifty Alabamians were pardoned to-day by special order of the President. All belonged to the $20,000 class.

The Internal Revenue Receipts

to-day were the enormous sum of three millions of dollars.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Threat to Bombard Chilian Ports—Six Principal Ports Blockaded—The Revolution in Peru Successful—President Rivera Deposed—Peru will become an Ally of Chili against Spain.

NEW YORK, December 2—The steamer Atlantic, with $88,000 in specie from California, has arrived.

The news from South America is important. The Spanish Admiral Pareja continued to threaten to bombard the Chilian ports without waiting to carry them into effect. He announces the blockade restricted to the six principal ports, Valparaiso, Caldera, Coquimbo, Huasco, Tome and Talcahuano. All others are left open to commerce.

While new arrangement attacks the interest of foreigners exclusively, and is an acknowledged invention to illegitimately increase blockade and leaves his government subject to the claims of neutrals ingured thereby.

Peaceful arrangements with Chilian ports has been resumed at Panama.

The revolution in Peru has triumphed and peace has been restored. The overthrown President took refuge in an English man-of-war and is on his way to Europe.

Lima was captured on the morning of November sixth, by the revolutionary troops. The only resistance was by four hundred troops in the Plaza where the Palace was. No fought till all were shot. The Palace was fired and many lowly escaped destruction.

Fort Santa Catalyno still held out under the Minister of War, Colonel Cuba, expecting aid from Pezu, but the latter marched toward Callao on the following day, and Cuba capitulated. The new President, Canzeo, sent to demand the surrender of Callao to the General Rivas. That night Rivas abandoned his post for a ship in the Bay, and the city was soon in the possession of the rebels. They then proceeded to sack and robbed and plundered every principal shop and store in the place. What property could not be taken away was destroyed. Indendiate sizes were taken by the citizens and foreign residents for protection.

At night of the Peaute army appeared outside the town, but before night had melted away. Callao was then offered, except to a small force, to surrender. Sept. 24th Callao and Lima were in possession of the revolutionists.

Rivera was deposed and Canzeo was proclaimed President. Rivera was on board the English man-of-war.

Peru will become an ally of Chili against Spain.

FREEDMEN'S AID ASSOCIATION.

First Anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania

—The Operations of the Past Year—Addresses by Hon. Hugh L. Bond, of Maryland, Jacob R. Shipherd, of Washington, William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, and Hon. George Thompson, of England, etc., etc.

On Saturday evening, according to previous announcement, the Anniversary Meeting of the Freedmen's Aid Association of Western Pennsylvania was held in Lafayette Hall, on Wood street. The attendance was very large, and great interest was evinced in the proceedings. Dr. C. G. Hussey, President of the Association, called the meeting to order, when Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., delivered an appropriate prayer. H. Clarke, Corresponding Secretary, then read the following:

First Annual Report of the Freedmen's Aid Commission of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, Organized December 29th, 1864.

During the year just coming to a close, the American people have witnessed the end of a wicked rebellion, which threatened their national life. Peace has returned and four millions of people have been emancipated, in view of these things, we thank God and take courage.

All the Freedmen's Aid Commissions organized to give physical, moral and mental training to the freedmen, have been consolidated in one organization, known under the name and title, the American Freedmen's Aid Commission, which is subdivided into an Eastern and Western Department, and as soon as practicable a Southern Department will be formed in the States recently in rebellion. It is the designation of this general association in no change in any way the aims and operations of local associations. The design is rather to concentrate and unify the influence in favor of the elevation of the freed people, and use appropriate means to secure favorable legislation in their behalf. It is ready to co-operate with the Freedmen's Bureau, and holds constant communication with it, through a secretary located in Washington City.

The field covered by our local association is believed to be one of the best in the country for securing means in behalf of the freedmen's enterprise. It is distinguished for both loyalty and wealth. We attempted to cultivate it last year on the principle of voluntary contributions, without paid agents. Letters and circulars were sent to clergymen and prominent citizens in all the principal cities, towns and towns, asking for funds and the organization of auxiliary societies. But we have ascertained that the agitation of personal appeal by agents must be adopted, if we would be efficient in this great work. While in Wheeling, Steubenville, Mansfield, Mt. Vernon, Zanesville, Marietta, Parkersburg, Morgantown, Fairmont, Clarksburg, Grafton, Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry, Charlestown, Shepherdstown, Hagerstown, Chambersburg, Carlisle, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Columbia, Reading, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Bristol, Germantown, Philadelphia, Norristown, Pottstown, Phoenixville, Coatesville, Downingtown

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The Thirty-ninth Congress will assemble at noon to-day, under circumstances of peculiar interest. It is probable that a quorum will be present, so that there being no impediment to a speedy organization, the Message of the President will be read without much delay.

The interest which has attended the approach of this event, has measurably abated in the virtual solving of some of the questions in regard to which at one time there seemed to be grave doubts. It seems to be settled, that there is to be perfect harmony between the President and the responsible majority,—by which we do not mean that there will not be a minority banded together in support of ideas at once impracticable and injurious to the best interests of the Republic.

We conclude that the position of the President on several important questions has been foreshadowed in recent brief but unmistakable utterances, particularly in his dispatch to Governor HOLDEN, of North Carolina, wherein he declares that the result of the elections in that State has been unsatisfactory and damaging to the restoration of the State to her true relations in the Union. The action of the other States having been similar to that of South Carolina, this frank declaration is presumed to have been intended for those States also. Within the next few hours all grounds for speculation will have been removed.

Concerning the Southern members elect, it is settled that none of them will be admitted at once—and present appearances are that most of them will have to wait some time. We apprehend that the course will be to refer the question to the appropriate Committee, through which it will be brought regularly before the House, where by certain of those who can take the oath—the mere form from Tennessee, for instance—it will be admitted. There are questions back of the oath to be discussed and settled, and on these some time may be consumed.

It is not improbable that a skirmish will take place on calling the roll, which will afford the opportunity for the friends of the Southern members to raise the question of admitting them. There are some indications, however, *that those* members themselves will *wisely* abstain from presenting their case, and wait until it is disposed of as we have suggested.

The Republican caucus has settled that MR. COLFAX, and, with one exception, all the old officers, will be re-chosen.

THE PROBATIONARY STATE.

From present appearances, the politicians of the South are likely to have what past appearances have shown that they greatly need—a period of probation, before they get back to their normal condition in the General Government. If wisely improved, this will be a better method of adjustment than any oaths which might be proposed to them, and that they might eagerly take, as the patient takes a dose of bitter medicine. A sudden change from insurrection to government could hardly be gracefully effected. From besiegers of the United States capital to legislators in it, the transition will be the more becoming by being by less hasty. A circuitous path is short enough from hostile camps to the forum.

A period of probation, commencing last April under the most generous auspices, has answered some of its purposes, but not all. Rights have been more talked of than duties, and suffering more than sins. Clemency has been embraced and abused, and the bitter spirit of rebellion has been cherished rather than abandoned. Even submission and compliance have been marked with a reluctance almost amounting to a protest, and have in some cases been yielded with a scarcely concealed expectation of a coming time of redress and vengeance. A period of further probation, therefore, appears to be demanded by the exigencies of the case. It will afford time for the cooling of those passions engendered in the rebellion. It will be a favor to the South that an adequate power should be swayed there to prevent the social disorders from continuing and extending to those of a more terrible character for both the races of population. It will rectify the yet unchanged ideas of wild politicians, the bane of the South, respecting the dignity and power of the Government. It will be a protection to the unhappy people, both white and black, who have been ground to the earth by their leaders, in the States and on the plantations. It will afford opportunity to all who need it to cultivate a more respectful to the Government under which they live, and for the people with whom they are politically associated.

We feel assured that for all portions of the country, and for all interests, the logic of events has brought our national affairs to the brightest prospects by interposing the expected delay in the kindly designed and wisely planned process of reconstruction. The wisdom of Congress concurring with that of the President, we feel assured, too, will bring the matter to a conclusion the more just, safe and happy for some further deliberations upon it.

THE LONDON TIMES ON WADDELL, THE PIRATE.

The London *Times*, in an article on the Shenandoah, characterizes Captain WADDELL's letter to Lord RUSSELL as a piece of "consummate assurance," "containing a hasty reference to a few facts connected with the cruise lately made by this vessel," reasserts its belief that the commander of the pirate was informed by his prisoners as early as last June that the "Southern Confederacy" had ceased to exist, and indirectly charges him with having wilfully continued "an act of war" after that time. JEFF. DAVIS was captured on the 10th of May, which fact was just forty seven-days old, by the Captain's statement, when he was first made aware of it; but what he did after that, from June 28 to August 2—thirty-five days—how he managed to while away this interval, creates a serious doubt whether he absolutely desisted from pursuing his nefarious operations against United States vessels, until he had ascertained that there were no more spoils to be taken. Captain WADDELL shaped his course for England, as soon as he had decided this question to his satisfaction, but not, we think, "to learn the news," for by his own confession he was informed of the fate of the Confederacy, on the 2d of August, by the captain of an English bark, who confirmed Captain WADDELL's opinion as to the truth of the statement, by declarations of an unmistakable character. The *Times*, however, presumes that the English law officers have allowed themselves to be convinced by Captain WADDELL, and hence the release of himself and crew was granted. Had not this been the fact, it thinks, it would have been manifestly the duty of the law officers to have arraigned Captain WADDELL and his men on trial for piracy, but as there are differences of opinion as to what really constitutes piracy and belligerency, it hopes that the release was not ordered until the law officers first consulted with Mr. ADAMS. Furthermore, it holds, that it is for the American Government to try them, either under the English home laws, or the Extradition treaty, but denies that they can be tried under the latter, because in a similar case it was decided that *piracy less gentium* is not contemplated in the treaty. It says:

> "Supposing our Government to have been satisfied that he was wilfully guilty of, and for his own ambitious ends had caused the effusion of innocent, they were clearly bound to effect him to justice, at least, as he was the American Government an opportunity of this proceeding against him. In either case, it would not be for us to dictate to them, or to enter into details any one in theory or mere suspicion, as it is now be that Captain Waddell has been released within a few months. Under these circumstances it is difficult to see how our Government can be charged with any breach of Mr. Adams was really conceded, but was not prepared to lodge information against the pirate until he should obtain evidence from California, and it is probable, no less a person of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and could keep up what would indeed be a farce if we refuse to hand him over to justice at Liverpool."

But was they not within the reach of the law, and if not, why were no charges lodged against them to hold them in security until the vexed question of their guilt could be settled? The regrets of the *Times* were too late to be of any service in their demonstrations of sympathy. Not only were they promptly released upon the mere statement of Captain WADDELL, but instantly provided for, and superfluous courtesy extended to every one of them. If England has not gratified her hatred of our Government in this act, we do not know then what construction to put upon the offence. If the English nation has allowed itself, as it would have us believe, accidentally to become enrolled here, accidentally to engage to express this sympathy, we believe that this could not have been done by an adventurer like Captain WADDELL unless they were willing to allow it.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER AND THE NEGRO PAUPERS.

We quote the following editorial from the Richmond *Enquirer*:

> "Two hundred and sixty negro paupers have been turned over to the old charity of the City Council. We say cold charity, not to reflect upon the most estimable and worthy Councilmen, but because their charity minded necessarily be very slim and cold for whites as well as blacks during this winter. It may not be prudent now to discuss who made these negro paupers, but it is appropriate to ask by what means they are to be fed and supported?
>
> The city of Richmond must raise its money out of its citizens by taxes. Is that money to be expended upon negroes in preference to whites? Would it not be well for the city of Boston to take these two hundred and sixty negro paupers and provide for their temporal and spiritual wants during this winter? The property holders of Richmond are not able to pay their taxes required for the support of the city; and the maintenance of the paupers that will entail upon this city during this winter, is beyond the capacity of its impoverished taxpayers. There must necessarily be great suffering among the poor of Richmond this winter, and color and flagrant partiality diminish their sympathy will not certainly confine charity to the whites, and it would be well for the Boston people whose charity is so closely allied with the negro, to be providing the means of livelihood for the negro paupers, not only of Richmond but of the whole South. Come up to your duty.
>
> We have no reason to doubt the correctness of the facts stated in this article. We have no difficulty in discovering the spirit with which the statements are made. But we are puzzled when we attempt to decide whether madness or meanness is the more conspicuous element of that spirit, for both are exhibited in such extreme intensity that we have no place in our system of ethics adequate to make the discrimination.
>
> We cannot, however, but admire the prudence of the *Enquirer* in waiving the question, "who made these negroes paupers?" and we have never seen it exercised in a way fitter to entitle it to the name of "a rascally virtue," as it was once angrily called by a Revolutionary general. They were made paupers by those who have taken their labor without paying for it, who have lived, all their lives, on the earnings of these negroes, who have framed laws to keep them in ignorance and bondage. It needs nothing but prudence to keep the *Enquirer* from the question and the answer.
>
> "The property holders of Richmond are not able to pay their taxes for the support of the city." May we not ask, without impudence, who made *them* paupers, or brought them to that condition that they cannot pay their poor-tax? Those miserable traitors whom the *Enquirer* for years has been aiding and applauding in their rebellion against the United States, and in their tyrannical exactions of the people of the South. When the prudence of the *Enquirer* shall allow it to turn its attention to this question, it will be led to the same answer. They have sown the wind and they are reaping the whirlwind. But it seems that there are in Richmond not only property holders who are too poor to pay their poor-rates, but absolute paupers, dependent on what the *Enquirer*, no doubt justly, calls the *cold* charity of that city. The charity that observes the distinction of color recommended by the *Enquirer* must be very cold indeed. And we cannot but feel some curiosity besides to know whether the figures 260 will cover the number of white paupers; or whether the proportion of the latter to the entire white native population of the late rebel capital is not greater than the 260 black paupers to the whole black population. And who made the whites paupers, not only in Richmond but through the whole South?
>
> The taunting appeal to Boston is highly chivalric and grateful, while Boston and New York and other Northern cities are devising means and collecting money, for supplying the starving people of the South with food, without distinction of color. Richmond sympathy, if it respect the suggestion of the *Enquirer*, will almost confine its confine charity to the whites." No so the Northern sympathy and charity, inspired by a higher civilization and a purer christianity. And we fondly hope there is more virtue in Richmond than is represented by the article which is made the subject of these comments—an article that betrays more of the madness of mortified ambition, and more of the dehumanising influence of slavery than we have ever seen exhibited in so small a compass of words.

"OPPOSED TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE."

One peculiarity of the discussion of the negro question in the South, is the applicability of many of the arguments and proposed measures to nearly all the Northern States. Thus, when it is proposed to confer on the late slaves the right of suffrage, as belonging to the citizen and impossible to be withheld, the proposer is met with the fact that in nearly every Northern State the colored man, not only is now resting, but always has rested, under this disability. Color at the North is now and ever has been the ground of distinction. As to fitness for suffrage, there is no disputing that as a general thing the colored population here are as qualified as the average of the foreigners whose admitted to the polls. So the beam in our eyes becomes visible to all the world.

Lately the idea has been started that "the Declaration of Independence is the fundamental law of the land, and that under it all men are entitled to vote." Without stopping to argue this proposition, we remark that it seems to us that the universal disregard of the principle by those supposed to be most devoted to the instrument in question as their rule of conduct and test of belief, is the most remarkable thing about the whole matter. Furthermore, Connecticut, Wisconsin and Minnesota, in recently voting against negro suffrage, have manifested a peculiar culpability, as well as ignorance of the law. But if the law be as it is now expounded, and as we have quoted it, it matters little how States vote or what they do. We suggest, however, that serious practical difficulties are likely to arise to bring the whole country to recognize this interpretation.

A FIRE BRAND.

It will be fresh in the minds of our readers that the Episcopal House of Bishops adjourned without issuing its usual Pastoral letter, and that the Pastoral submitted by Bishop MCILVAINE was rejected by the House for fear of wounding Southern sensibilities. It was pronounced a "fire-brand" thrown into the Convention, in regard to which there could be no higher christian duty than to throw it out again. In common with all intelligent readers, we have ever since been curious to know what this fire-brand was. At last we are gratified. It was agreed, as a compromise, that Bishop MCILVAINE should be allowed to issue his Pastoral as his individual act, and that distinguished prelate has just done so, in the form of a Pastoral to his own Diocese. We give it below, with something like amazement that it should have been so bitterly and successfully opposed, outside of the most disloyal district of the most disloyal Southern State. The following is the passage which seems to have been the bugbear to the Episcopal brethren:

> What has God wrought for us, as citizens and members of the United States, that we can discern? Providences towards our nation and foreign countries? Looking back to days when clouds and darkness were round about us on all sides, we wonder and praise should we contemplate the great and most happy changes which, under God's mighty hand, have come upon the condition and prospects of our recently most afflicted land. As along the sad years of our late gigantic contest for the preservation of our Government and Union, in days of special humiliation and prayer, and when our national cloud of trouble seemed to be deliver us that war might be no more in all our borders, that restitution to the Union of the States, which had been wrought unjustly cease; that all bitterness, wrath, and anger might be put away from the hearts of men—to such a suppliant prayer, as we believe, that peace, union and concord might be restored to the nation, and brotherly fellowship and unity our beloved Church, Blessed be God—our prayers, with those of Christian people in other communions, were not in vain. God has not dealt with us after our sins. His compassions have not failed. With His blessed Providence over our nation, the National Union is preserved. The supremacy of the National Government is everywhere restored, and in terms as great or more powerful passing away. That treasonable spirit of disloyalty and evil feeling, involving so many classes, is conquered and is rapidly having found its end. The means of education and religious influence are being extended among those who have been so long debased by the yoke of bondage, obstacles in their way are being removed. West and East, a certain material change, affecting the whole fabric of society in the United States, are manifested in with a spirit of wonderful harmony which promises the happiest results.
>
> Finally, what was suggested at our late general Council, the first fruits of an awakening of brethren into a reunion, which we have reason to believe will be the crowning of the labors of our late Council, under the providence of God, in the return of Bishops to their former places in the House of Bishops, who, in the spirit that brought them, in their sense of the unfitness of the times which they were received, and in the manner in which they were received, and in the manner in which they were received, and in the manner in

The Daily Commercial

An Englishman's Opinion of America.

Sir Morton Peto at Home—His Account of What he Saw in the United States—A Glowing Panegyric—How a Party of Englishmen, Enlightened by Travel, Illuminate their Friends at Home.

The 15th of November was celebrated in Bristol, England, this year by the ceremony meeting of the Anchor (liberal), Dolphin (conservative), and Grateful (neutral) societies, each of which has been in existence upwards of a century. The object of these societies is to perpetuate the fame, and in some measure to emulate the example of Edward Colston, a philanthropist, whose name is associated with so many of the educational and other charities of Bristol. The collection this year amounted to £2,160, the Grateful Society heading the list with £942, the Anchor coming next with £687, and the Dolphin last, with £531.

At the annual dinner Sir Morton Peto and Sir John Bowring were guests. Sir Morton gave an elaborate account of his observations during his late tour in the United States, from the full report of which in the London Times (received by the steamer, Alichmania) we take the following interesting passages:

RAPID GROWTH.

Sir Morton passed on to speak of the treatment he received in the United states, and the unbounded hospitality that fell to him there. He (Sir Morton) felt himself, in that country, to have had the amplest opportunity given him of knowing everything he desired to know; and if he was disappointed in anything, it was that he was not more than gratified. He went there at a most interesting epoch in the of the history of America—at the close of the most tremendous struggle known in modern times. He did expect to find exhaustion, and society somewhat disorganized; but he saw nothing of that kind. (Cheers.) There was nothing throughout the whole of the great country that would have led him to suppose that a struggle had existed. Sir Morton entered into statistics which showed the rapid growth and development of some parts of the United states, and he instanced the city of Chicago, a few years ago a mere dot on the landscape, prairie, out which had advanced from a small village to a large city, with a population exceeding a quarter of a million, and with public buildings finer than any city he knew of. Sir Morton referred to the public works of the place, and especially a contrivance for carrying off a nuisance that existed. And in addition to the public works he instanced a magnificent university which would be an ornament to any city. There was no suscription, and all had a right to it. No distinction of denomination was known. Each particular denomination appointed its own theological professor, and the secular education was open to all alike. (Cheers.) Sir Morton also alluded to the vast growth of Boston and New York. To the latter city he said he hardly knew what to say, and no man of business enterprise like should consider his education complete until he had paid that country a visit.

THE WAR AND SLAVERY.

Just a few words about the war. It was from the very first a war of principle. Slavery was at the bottom of it. What, dear, dear! All this time he was bound to tell them that those who originated the war did not at the commencement of it see what would be the final termination. There was a letter of Mr. Lincoln's which he (Mr. Peto) knew those that sent it to this country (Loud applause.) Those, he remarked, were grave and important questions for the statesmen of England to consider, with regard to the future of both countries."

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

It would appear from the report in the English Railway News, of the speech of Mr. James McHenry, at the reception given to him and other English capitalists, in London, on their return from this country, that he is the sole owner of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. He is reported to have said: "Sir Morton Peto, and all of you, gentlemen, at great individual sacrifices, spent up three months of precious time, and engaged with me in a perilous journey, in my opinion, to go over a line of railway which I had constructed, and the benefits of the *investment* of which *I alone* was to reap." Although, however, that this is a misprint, the great Railway King probably said, that the benefits of the *investigation* he alone would reap.

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COAL AND MINING COMPANY

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Incorporated under the General Mining Laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL	**$300,000.**
Divided into 30,000 Shares at $10 per Share.	
Reserved for Working Capital 5000 Shares.	
For Contingent Fund	**2500 Shares.**

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Treasurer—CHARLES SEIBERT, } Pittsburgh
Secretary—CHRISTIAN SEIBERT,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MINES:

LORENZ HOFFMANN, Webster, Pennsylvania.

GENERAL BUSINESS SUPERINTENDENT:

T. BOSWELL PHILLIPS, Philadelphia.

DIRECTORS:

Nicholas Schneider,	Joseph Reymann,
Charles Seibert,	Philip Eichenlaub,
Christian Seibert,	Pittsburgh.
Lorenz Hoffmann,	Joseph Seibert,
T. Boswell Phillips,	Jacob Dressel.

The Directors of this, the Black Diamond Coal and Mining Company, respectfully present to those who desire to make a safe and lucrative investment, the following report of the property, viz:

One hundred and ninety-one (191) acres and seventy-three (73) perches, situate, lying and being mineral land, owned in fee simple, situate, lying and being in the townships of Carroll, Washington, county and state of Pennsylvania, one mile above Monongahela City, on the Monongahela river. On the third pool of the shaft water and about forty (40) feet above water level.

This land contains two veins of bituminous coal, of a most excellent quality. The upper vein is three (3) feet, the lower one five and a half (5½) feet in thickness.

The latter has already entries and chambers driven and made in it, of sufficient capacity to accommodate one hundred and fifty (150) miners.

The other improvements, all of which are entirely new, consists in part as follows:

A Tipple and Iron shute, with everything attached in complete running order; railroad with double track, laid with T rail, extending from the mouth of the pit or opening in the mines, to the tipple, say a distance of two hundred (200) feet; twenty five (25) pit cars for working the coal; also, sixteen (16) double two story new dwelling houses, built in a convenient and neighborhood manner, with ample surface land for exclusive operations.

Besides the coal, this land contains immense quantities of limestone, flagstone, &c.

The upper surface or top is excellent farming land, far from one acre can easily be raised for about three hundred dollars per annum. The directors consider it, however, for the Company's interest, instead of renting to retain it for pasturage and raising feed for the mules required for drawing the pit cars, &c.

Adjoining this property on the north, the Company own all the coal contained in a tract of one hundred and fifteen (115) acres more land, of a like coal quality.

Practical and energetic business men having the management of the affairs of the Company, it is confidently believed and reasonably anticipated they will heavily advance in value at a very early period. There are no grounds to doubt that this Company will not soon be able to declare large dividends.

Possessing a large working capital, backed by a large contingent fund, stockholders may look for the ing assessed at any time for additional means to prosecute the work with. Independent of this guarantee everything is already in complete working order.

Setting out with the determination of placing this upon a footing with the safest and most lucrative companies, the officers will be industrious and economical in the management of its affairs.

Parties inclined to invest desiring any further particulars, can obtain the sought for information by calling at either of the offices or addressing

CHRISTIAN SEIBERT, Secretary,

Office, No. 89 Water street, Postoffice box 1118, Pittsburgh, Pa., Or,

T. BOSWELL PHILLIPS,

General Business superintendent, Office, No. 204 South First street, Postoffice box 419 Philadelphia, Pa.

no17-30a-3m

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE

Chief Iron Works and Edith Steam Furnace, by virtue of a judgment of the Edith circuit court, in the State of Kentucky, in the suit of Joseph A. Jackson as administrator vs. Joseph A. Jackson and others, I will, as Commissioner on the 17th day of January, 1866, sell at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the Chief Iron Works, in Edith Co., Ky., all the real estate which belonged to Joseph A. Jackson at the time of his death, including also the one undivided fifth of the property heretofore sold by me, and which was sold at that time to N. B. Martin, consisting of the Red River Iron Works a Forge and the Edith Steam Furnace, and the lands attached thereto.

The Forge tract contains between 1,000 and 5,000 acres of land in the Edith Co., Ky., on which land is timbered being in cultivation, and as productive as any land in the county. The Edith Steam Furnace, for the whole works, when in full operation, the balance of the tract is heavily timbered. There is also on this tract a Saw Mill, and a Grist Mill with three run of stones, and a ready sale for all the products of both. The water power is the best in the State, and is available during the whole year, and is capable of driving any amount of machinery that may be attached thereto, and has six and fifty-six feet of pitch, for any kind of machinery that may be used.

Terms made known thereon at sale, and given on the day of sale. The iron made at this furnace is considered, and has the just reputation of being superior to any made in the State. The indications of the best quality of Fire Brick in the vicinity are as favorable as any in the state, and it is believed that this section was prized for the fine quality of fire brick manufactured seven miles from the Kentucky river, which affords an outlet for the shipment of the iron. The town is situated on Red River, a stream navigable for steamboats and is 15 miles distant from Mt. Sterling, and 200 miles from Louisville, over both of which excellent macadamized roads run into the three counties in the state. The entire property for sale will be sold as a whole, as it is worthy the attention of capitalists, who will find it to make a profitable investment.

Any person desiring to purchase will be required to execute bonds for the purchase money, with good security, payable in one, two and three years, and that having the free and effect of judgments, and purchasers will be required to execute bonds with heavily advance in value at a very early period. There are no grounds to doubt that this Company will not soon be able to declare large dividends.

Possessing a large working capital, backed by a large contingent fund, stockholders may look for calls being assessed at any time for additional means to prosecute the work with. Independent of this guarantee everything is already in complete working order.

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100 do Laguayra and good Rio Coffee.
800 boxes tobacco.
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100 do Pepper, Spice and Starch.
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feb14-1y

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This Company was organized on the 28th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws, for the purpose of developing the DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.

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Hon. GEORGE THOMPSON.
Rev. J. R. SHIPHERD, Washington, D. C., Secy.
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WILKINS' HALL, FOURTH STREET, near Smithfield. Open for the reception of pupils on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. New classes now forming for beginners; ladies' class at 2 o'clock; gentlemen's class at 7½ o'clock. Juvenile matinee class at 7½ in the evening. A new class for the German now forming.

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Highwines, etc., etc.

No. 35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Refer by permission to Citv National Bank, Chicago; Second National Bank, Pacific Commercial National Bank, Memphis; Messrs. Dun, Bartley & Co., Pittsburgh; Daniel Wallace, Pittsburgh. no24-3m

MADISON STRATTON. THOS. G. POINTER
HAMPTON J. GUION. B. F. ROY

STRATTON, POINTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale and purchase of Cotton and Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruit, Pig Iron, Coal, Salt, Groceries, &c.

Nos. 9 and 10 Broad st., Nashville, Tenn.

Strict attention paid to receiving and forwarding, and liberal advances made on consignments.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., James Dalzell & Sons, James & Laughlins & Co., Pittsburgh.
Spang, Chalfant & Co., Painter & Sons,
Shoenberger, Dilworth & Co., Graff, Bennett & Co.,
Nimick & Co., David Crawford, Esq.,
Of Pittsburgh, and the bankers, merchants and citizens generally, of Nashville. no22-3m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

DANIEL WALLACE,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

No. 873 Liberty street (Patterson's New Block) PITTSBURGH. Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne street. oct-1m

C. REITER. J. A. GRAFF.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures

Warehouse No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFER TO

J. S. DILWORTH & Co., Pittsburgh.
CHAS. LEACH & Co., "
GRAFF & LAZEAR, "
MILLER & BUCKSTON, "
GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.

apl8-au28-6m

G. W. RIEFER. WM. HUMMEL.

GENERAL GRANT TANNERY.

RIEFER & HUMMEL,

(Successors to Riefer, Straub & Co.)

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Leather.

☞ THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for HIDES CALF SKINS, BEEF TALLOW and CHESTNUT OAK BARK.

Office, No. 55 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ja25-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,

AND

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS

Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dentist and Surgical Instruments, Shoes & Shoe Findings. OTTO HEINEMAN, no. 65 Smithfield street, near Fifth

DRY GOODS.

LATE TRADE.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

94 Wood street,

Are now opening a large and carefully selected stock of seasonable

Dry Goods and Notions

All of which have been bought since the decline, for CASH.

DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
COBURGS,
THIBET CLOTHS,
DELAINES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS.

ALPACAS,
POPLINS,
BROCADES,
SILK LUSTRES.
WOOL DELAINES,
CASSIMERES.

ALSO,

SHAWLS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LADIES' CLOTHS, FRENCH CLOTHS,
OVERCOATINGS, BELGIAN DO.
AMERICAN CLOTHS.

PLAID FLANNELS in great variety.
SHIRTING " "
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS,
CORSET JEANS,
PAPER CAMBRICS

BLANKETS,

GREY AND WHITE.

HOODS,
NUBIAS,
SCARFS,
UNDERSHIRTS
And DRAWERS.

An examination of our stock will satisfy the closest buyer that we can and will meet the emergency.

no23-tf WILSON, CARR & CO.

J. P. ELROY. JAMES DICKSON. JOHN T. SHAW.

DRY GOODS.

FALL 1865!

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

No. 54 Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH,

Having recently refitted their store, with improved facilities for doing business, now offer their

FALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE, AT

Low Prices, for Cash.

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC FABRICS

In good assortment, which will be kept complete during the season.

FLANNELS,

Of the following and other well known brands, now in store:

FULLERTON'S,
BRADLEY'Z,
STEUBENVILLE,
THOMPSON,
WILDES.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, JEANS, &c.,
PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS,
A full line; also,
COTTON YARNS,
WOOLEN YARN,
BATTING AND BAGS.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1865. se4-3m-MWAF

CLOAKS, SACQUES & SHAWLS.

—GO TO—

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls.

—GO TO—

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

Cloaks, Sacques and Shawls.

GREAT BARGAINS AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

oct3

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Have in store, and for sale at prices

AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES

A very full and attractive stock of

NEW GOODS,

Comprising all that is new and desirable in

RIBBONS;
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS;
EMBROIDERIES;
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS;
TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, AND CORSETS

A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.

Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. se27

J. A. WILSON. J. W. CASH. D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

94 WOOD STREET.

Third House above Diamond Alley. PITTSBURGH.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA

Express and Exchange Company,

FOLE FREIGHT AGENTS

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,

OFFICES:

84 BROADWAY, N. Y.

39 and 40 COURT SQUARE, Boston.

Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New York.

607 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

STEAMERS SAIL

On the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, except when such days fall on Sunday, when departure will be on Saturday preceding.

MAILS close at 12 M. on days of sailing. Letters must be prepaid by postage stamps, denomination of government stamped envelopes according to weight. Drawn with or Trade Circulars, may be procured at any of our offices.

Freight and small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.

California Coupons bought or collected.

Collections made and commissions executed in the Pacific States.

Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.

Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London issued to travelers, exchangeable for circular letters payable in all parts of Europe.

Persons going abroad will find this the most convenient as well as the safest way of providing themselves with funds.

Also, Letters of Credit on our San Francisco house, for which they will issue Circular Letters payable at any of our offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.

Also, REFINED OILS.

Orders promptly executed.

WELLS' PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.

☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. 9m

GEORGE COLHOUN. WM. G. EDWARDS.

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN

SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB, AND SAL SODA ACIDS, CHEMICALS,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.

Office, No. 48 WOOD STREET, under St. Charles Hotel.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Law rence ville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

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apl8-au28-6m

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ja25-1y

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AND

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS

Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Dentist and Surgical Instruments, Shoes & Shoe Findings. OTTO HEINEMAN, no. 65 Smithfield street, near Fifth

CARD.

RUSSELL & HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

69 Tchoupitoulas street,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

REFERENCES:

DOUGHERTY, WOOD & CO., Baltimore.
GEORGE HALL, Philadelphia.
DOVALE & CO., New York.
J. P. ELKIN & SON, & CO., BALDWIN, BOTUME & CO., WISE & RUSSELL, Boston.
R. W. POINDEXTER, Pittsburgh.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

oct8-3m

JOHN S. CLARK,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND FACTOR IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

98 Water and 132 First streets,

PITTSBURGH.

51 Broad street, New York.

oct8

MERCER, ANTELO & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale of

COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c.

Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. no9-1mos

T. C. JENKINS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,

No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, &c.

☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.

Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.

☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. 9m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best.

Examine them before purchasing,

At the office of

E. P. CARPENTER,

No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

no22

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 204, SECOND FLOOR,

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

MORROW & REED,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS.

No. 91 Third Street,

jel-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

RESTAURANTS.

JOHN GANGWISH,

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY

WHOLESALE OFFICE

No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,

jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELI YOUNG'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SMALL and LARGE ORDERS served up in elegant style together with all the delicacies of the season. oct-1y

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Rosebag and Wrapping Papers.

Of all sizes to suit retail dealers, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 84 Third street. myl

WALL PAPER

Of rich and chaste ground, in great variety at the lowest prices at No. 107 Market street.

no13 JOHN H. HUGHES & BRO.

PANEL DECORATIONS.

Fireballs, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and tresco imitation, at No. 107 Market street.

no13 JOHN H. HUGHES & BRO.

FINE DOUBLE BARRED SHOT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards Wilkinson Moore & Burns and other celebrated makers, just received and for sale by

A. M'CLURG & CO.,

se8 **126 Wood street.**

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.

oct6-6m

EGGS.—7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS,

Just received and for sale by

GEORGE A. JONES & CO.,

no27 **132 Water street.**

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

NEW SAVINGS BANK.—Application will be made at the next session of the State Legislature for a charter for a bank, to be called the Western Savings Bank, and located in Pittsburgh.

CANAL TO LAKE.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company solicit bids for the lease of the Western Division of the main line of the Pennsylvania canal, lying between Blairsville and the west side of the Allegheny river, the lessee to keep the same open as a public highway.

"NOW AND THEN."—Seats for George Thompson's lecture to-morrow evening may be secured at the rooms of the Young men's Mercantile Library Association this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock. Holders of season tickets will be at no additional expense.

SENTENCED.—Thomas Richardson, who was convicted at the late term of Court, on a charge of rape, preferred by Annie Simpson, was sentenced on Saturday morning to undergo an imprisonment of one year and ten months in the Western Penitentiary.

POLICE MATTERS.—Thirty-seven cases of drunkenness, vagrancy, and disorderly conduct, were disposed of yesterday morning by Mayor Lowry. The number of arrests in Allegheny on Saturday night on similar charges, amounted to nine.

SHOP LIFTER SENTENCED.—Mrs. Dorothea Schmidt, of Lawrenceville, convicted on two charges of shop lifting, was brought before the Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday morning, and sentenced in each case to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs, and undergo an imprisonment of twenty days in the county jail.

LECTURE.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who was designated on saturday night by Dr. Hussey as the "Wilberforce of America," will deliver a lecture this evening at Concert Hall, under the auspices of the Tenny son Club. His subject selected is—"The Present, Past and Future of Our Country." It is expected a large audience will just seven indeed on eighteen cents, as previously announced.

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.—Persons wishing to make purchases of winter dry goods should not overlook the stock on sale at Mr. semple's establishment, on Federal street, Allegheny. No finer or better assortments of goods ever have been in either city, and the prices are, at least as low as at any other house. The stock is unusually full and complete, and the selections made and embraces every article in the dry goods line.

TO BE TAKEN BACK.—Mr. Alexander McKee police officer from St. Louis arrived in this city on Saturday evening, for the purpose of taking charge of Biddie Moore, the colored man who was arrested last week on a charge of murdering a man named Lyons, in St. Louis in August last, and removing him to that city. The officer will leave with his prisoner this afternoon.

THE LETTER CARRIER SYSTEM is proving to be a success in this city, as it is in the other large cities of the United States. For the months of October and November, there were delivered by letter carriers from the Pittsburgh Post office: Mail letters, 97,185; drop letters, 8,973. Newspapers, periodicals, etc., 21,407. During the same period there were collected from the drop boxes: Mail letters, 93,779; drop letters, 9,295.

SLENDID ESTABLISHMENT.—Mr. G. W. Kring, late of Philadelphia, has fitted up the building, No. 191 Third street, above Wood, in magnificent style, and will open a first-class eating-house during the present week. The improvements have been in progress for some time past, and when completed, will be one of the finest establishments of the kind in the Western country. The building is centrally located, and will undoubtedly soon become popular with our citizens generally. Mr. Kring will also have a restaurant in the Western Penitentiary.

THE STEWART HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY. This company have erected a neat and convenient frame building on the corner of Hand and Penn streets, which will be used temporarily as a depository for their apparatus. A committee will leave for Philadelphia on Wednesday for the purpose of bringing to this city their new truck and ladders. The company have been built with all the late improvements, and will be a valuable acquisition to our fire department. Two splendid horses have already been purchased by the company.

THE COLLETSVILLE HOMICIDE CASE—VERDICT OF THE JURY.—On Saturday morning the jury in the case of Richard Sneddan and others, tried for the murder of Cornelius Bresslin, made their appearance in Court and returned the following verdict:—"Richard Sneddan guilty of murder in the *Second Degree*, and recommended to the mercy of the Court. Murray Dias, Norman Herrington and Wm. Ryan, guilty of *Manslaughter*, and recommended to the mercy of the Court. James Jackson and Stuart Smith *not guilty*." The four convicted were remanded to prison for sentence, and Jackson and Smith discharged by proclamation.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—John Young, aged twenty years, a trakeman on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, was killed on Saturday morning about four o'clock, at Bargettstown, Washington, Co., twenty-seven miles from this city. It appears that the deceased was climbing up the end car of a freight train as another train was approaching, for the purpose of being coupled, and the bumpers coming together with considerable force, he lost his balance and fell on the track. The wheels of the car passed over his head, severing it from the body, and crushing it to a jelly. The body was brought to the city on saturday evening, and taken to the residence of his mother, corner of High and Pennsylvania avenue.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—On Saturday evening a little girl, aged about four years, daughter of Mrs. Oeehran, residing on Water street, below Market, was killed in front of her mother's dwelling. It appears that a German in the employ of Messrs. H. M. Bole & Co, was engaged in hauling boards from the water's edge, but the wharf being too steep to admit of his taking a full load, he divided it, and first placed a part of the load on Water street, and started down the wharf for the balance. Upon his return he discovered that the boards had been thrown down, and upon making an examination found the child under them. The body was dreadfully mangled, and it is supposed that death was instantaneous. Coroner Clawson was sent for, and, after empanelling a jury, proceeded to hold an inquest. Several witnesses were examined, after which the inquest was adjourned until today.

Complimentary Resolutions.

At a meeting of the passengers on board of the steamboat Leclaire No. 2, held in the cabin on the 20th day of November, 1865, Prof. Samuel Jackson, of Pittsburgh, in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Captain George Kelly, of the steamboat Leclaire, started from Pittsburgh at the earliest solicitation of the business men, and with a view of accommodating his freight patrons along the river—the water being low and navigation difficult—has, by the exercise by the skill and tact displayed by himself and employees (and each and every individual of the crew), which we deem it proper to give expression to our appreciation of his kindness and attention, therefore, be it

Resolved, We the undersigned, passengers on board the steamboat Leclaire No. 2, on behalf of all, beg leave to express our feelings of gratification to Captain Kelly, his officers and employees, for their kindness, urbanity and whole-souled attention to each and all of us on board during the recent tedious trip from Pittsburgh. The "pathos," crammed with the pleasantries and dainties of the market, afforded the table a constant supply, without stint, either in quantity or quality; and we cheerfully recommend the steamer Leclaire of the Kelly's to the generous patronage of the public.

Resolved further, That the proceedings of these resolutions be published in two daily Pittsburgh papers, and two Florida papers.

Signed:

President—Prof. Samuel Jackson, Philadelphia.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Hartley, Bedford, Pa.; F. F. Davis, D. D., Lafayette; Wm. Bennett, Edinboro; Lewis Colner, Petersburg; Ed. Thomas, Phillipsburg; H. P. Schuyler, Rochester, N. Y.

Secretary—E. M. Wood, Philadelphia.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—To-night Miss Kate Reignolds, the young and beautiful comedienne, will make her *debut* before a Pittsburgh audience. She will make her first appearance as "Violante," in the comedy of "Wonders, a wife and no wife," which she has so identified herself that in its performance she is pronounced without a rival. She will also enact the character of "Cleopatra," in the dashing play of "Antony and Cleopatra." The visitors of "Old Drury" this evening are promised an entertainment of an exceedingly pleasant character, and as the lady star ranks among the truly talented artistes of her profession, she should receive a cordial welcome from a crowded audience.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Blanche De Bar commences an engagement of six nights only, this evening, appearing for the first time in this city, in the elegant five act comedy "She Stoops to Conquer." Miss De Bar is pronounced by able critics as a sprightly young actress, possessing a large share of brilliant humor, without the least suggestion of coarseness. Her manner, appearance and personal beauty, heightened by the elegance and simplicity of dress and the exquisite taste displayed in her general attire, seem only to identify her with the characters she portrays. Added to Miss De Bar's talent as a comedienne, she is a most elegant singer, possessing a sweet melodious voice which she evidently knows how to use. The patrons of the Opera House are promised much pleasure in witnessing this young lady's performances.

New Advertisements.

We call attention to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time. The reader is referred to them in appropriate columns:

Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co. invite the attention of manufacturers, machinists, and all others who desire a good oil for their machinery, to their Sperm Lubricator.

Four fine mules, waggon and harness are offered for sale at Jackman's stables, Allegheny.

The Morton Street Manufacturing Company, North ward, offer for sale a large engine lathe.

Mason & Brothers, New York, announce the publication of a new singing book entitled the "Pathway of Song."

Joseph Fleming, druggist, corner Diamond and Market street, advertises Rev. Wilson's consumption remedy.

H. W. Ritchie, No. 100 Seventh street, Treasurer, calls upon the stockholders of the Turtle Creek Petroleum Company to pay an assessment of one cent per share.

William Semple, 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny, offers for sales variety of new shawls, cloaks and dress goods.

Barker & Co., 59 Market street, present an attractive notice to purchasers of dry goods, on our first page.

J. B. Alexander & Co., 37 William street, New York, advertise that they buy and sell Government securities on gold and stocks.

Rev. E. T. Taylor, will send to parties applying catalogues of Beaver Female Seminary.

N. P. Sawyer offers for sale his ambrosial compound, "Object of the Toilet."

Twenty-five dollars reward is offered by Dr. Dale for the recovery of a Tobin shelled lever watch, lost or stolen Saturday evening.

An energetic young man is wanted at 357 Liberty street.

Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street, offer for sale general and scrutched dry goods.

CARPENTER JOBBING SHOP.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of

JOBBING IN THE CARPENTER LINE.

At the old stand, Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Cherry alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORBUSH.

nov7-lmd

PRODUCE.—

50 bbls. Green Apples;
5 " Peaches;
5 " Quinces;
Received per Keystone State, from and for sale by
GEO. A. KELLY & CO.,
Nos. 139 and 141 First street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. McCLEAN, JR., Pres't. I. J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,) SECRETARY.

Sheets Daily at 10¼ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 2, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	106 00	
United States 5-20s	100 00	
United States 7-30s	99 00	
United States 10-40s	92 00	
United States Certificates	98 00	
Gold	1 45	
Allegheny county 5's	72 00	
Pittsburgh 6's	98 00	
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7's	100 50	
Connellsville Railroad 7's	79 00	
Water, Insurance	53 00	
Allegheny Valley Railroad	57	
Connellsville R. R.	9 25	
Connellsville Railroad stock, 1st	9 00	
North National Bank	115 00	
Merchants' Bank	96 00	
Bank of Pittsburgh	64 00	
People's National Bank	105 00	
Columbian Oil	20 00	
Dunkard Creek Petroleum Co		18

Will the currency be reduced and gradually brought down to a specie paying standard? That the present is the question of the hour, and one which will be answered by the head of the Treasury Department is a fact of course not to be doubted, but whether he will speak at Fort Wayne, of which his forthcoming annual report, it is said, will be an elaboration, announced that a return to specie payments will be the policy of the country, and elevated monosyllables have been taken in that direction. It is so confidently expected, however, that whatever is done towards the accomplishment of so great a change will be so gradual as to scarcely be noticed, and will rather impart the idea of a healthful growth than a violent effort. The financial and business prospects of the country, which appear so propitious at the present time. But the question as to the practicability of maintaining a paper currency on a specie basis is one of the most difficult financial quarters. It is argued that what is called "specie payments" is a delusion and a snare. When only the balance of trade is in our favor, and little or no gold is required to pay for the difference, it is pleasing to think that they are able to pay coin on demand for their circulating notes, but when the current of foreign exchange turns against us, and gold is required in large amounts to export, and the specie reserves of banks exhausts their specie, then a general suspension is resorted to, which is legalized by some special legislation. This suspension is always attended with great evil, and direct injustice with the interests of nearly in every department. It is asked, when all the banks pretend to pay specie, why is it that the great bulk of the currency is in banks bills? Clearly, because they are the only convenient and practical kind of money. So long as no one wants specie the fiction can be maintained by the banks, and the public well know that these institutions have not the ability to redeem in specie one-tenth part of the notes in circulation. It is the public convenience and not the fiction of paying notes in specie that sustains the credit of our banks. To come to any other conclusion would be to assert that the people of this country are unable to decide whether twenty millions of specie dollars or seven hundred millions of paper. If these facts are properly considered it will be seen at once that we never could have redeemed our paper in specie, and that, therefore any further premise on this subject is an attempt to practice a deception which is unworthy of a people who have seen the fiction operate since the beginning of the present war. The great element arises by which speculative banks close their doors, and leave the stockholders to bear the loss they possess, and take the risk of having specie to redeem their issues. Legislation has been sanctioned by legislation and approved by the people, that specie payments, under no circumstances shall be made by the banks. Nothing but a law of that specie payments, under our system, have always been demanded as a right by the people, and those who now wish to impose this fiction upon them are simply insulting the people. This question is one which ought to be thoroughly and carefully considered this subject. To the importer it may not be of much importance, but to the farmer and the manufacturer it is of great moment. In the view of a domestic currency, the Secretary of the Treasury at the commencement of the late war, and was sustained by the people in the action. The plan of banking and currency now in force has been adopted. What the present policy of the country will be with regard to a specie currency. It is a purely American system—a system based upon American honor and credit, and expressly devised for our American trade, to take the place that gold and silver had so long before occupied. It makes our interests to do and keep up with independent of foreign control, whether that control shall be exercised by the action or the legislations of trade and exchange. This named paper, or legal tender issues, is the life of the country, and to pass out or our country upon every demand to pay for balance of trade against us, as in times past. In particular it will accomplish what the alloy in coinage was intended to do, and for which it has proved a failure. —The local stock market was very dull and inactive on Saturday. Transactions in the cheaper shares were made "on the quiet," at private rates, so low, we presume, that the parties were ashamed of the price. The bids at the Board were about the same. Allegheny Valley Railroad stock advanced a fraction. Bank shares are held firm, and Insurance Companies' shares are without any change in quotation.

—In Philadelphia the stock and petroleum companies' stock has begun. Those unfortunate holders who are delinquent in paying the assessments called in by a batch of those hungry swindling concerns, lost their interests last week under the auctioneer's hammer. The following list tells the tale:

1,250 shares Mammoth Oil and Coal Company.....$50
100 shares Rose Oil Company.....2
500 shares Logan Oil Company.....75
1,000 shares Mutual Petroleum Oil Company.....4
200 shares.....2
275 shares Commonwealth Oil Company.....45
The Excelsior Oil Company notifies delinquents that if they fail to pay their assessment by the 20th of this month, they will be dealt with likewise.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, December 4, 1865.

Business on Saturday was dull. Tubs, however, is no unusual occurrence on that day. Buyers generally take hold sparingly, hence we have but few sales to record, and these were made at prices that were current for some days. Trade for some time past has been restricted to small parcels. The receipts of produce, although not very extensive, were sufficient for all purposes. The low stage of water has been a serious drawback on trade this fall. There are large quantities of freight waiting shipment for the lower market. The want of water so far has prevented the same from going forward; large orders from the South remain unfilled for the reasons we have stated. The steamer Leclaire, with a large freight, left for New Orleans. They will be unable to leave until we have water. The same remarks will apply with equal force to St. Louis and other points. Among the boats loaded are the Kelly's, the Lee No. 3, the Lee No. 4, for Cincinnati; Lent Leoti, for Nashville; besides others who are anxious to take their departure. The arrivals since our last include the Armenia from St. Louis. She had a large trip on the wharf. The Fleeta Graham from Zanesville had all the freight she wanted. She will return at four P. M. on Tuesday. The Bayard came in on time. She will return to Parkersburg this day at noon. Her departure for Cincinnati is announced for Cincinnati this day. The light draught packet Yorktown is off to-day for St. Louis. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BUTTER.—Market steady, but not very active. Sales of 100 bbls. Dairy at 30@32c. Roll nominal, and 1,000 lbs. sold at 35c. Packages are not obtainable, having been sanctioned by legislation and approved by the people, that specie payments, under no circumstances shall be made by the banks. Nothing but a law of that kind will have always been demanded as a right by the people, and those who now wish to impose this fiction upon them are simply insulting the people. This question is one which ought to be thoroughly and carefully considered this subject. To the importer it may not be of much importance, but to the farmer and the manufacturer it is of great moment. In the view of a domestic currency, the Secretary of the Treasury at the commencement of the late war, and was sustained by the people in the action. The plan of banking and currency now in force has been adopted. What the present policy of the country will be with regard to a specie currency. It is a purely American system—a system based upon American honor and credit, and expressly devised for our American trade, to take the place that gold and silver had so long before occupied. It makes our interests to do and keep up with independent of foreign control, whether that control shall be exercised by the action or the legislations of trade and exchange. This named paper, or legal tender issues, is the life of the country, and to pass out or our country upon every demand to pay for balance of trade against us, as in times past. In particular it will accomplish what the alloy in coinage was intended to do, and for which it has proved a failure. —The local stock market was very quiet and inactive on Saturday. Transactions in the cheaper shares were made "on the quiet," at private rates, so low, we presume, that the parties were ashamed of the price. The bids at the Board were about the same. Allegheny Valley Railroad stock advanced a fraction. Bank shares are held firm, and Insurance Companies' shares are without any change in quotation.

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